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LEXINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1833.

For the Western Luminary.

Popery in Kentucky.

Mr. Editor,—I have read the letter of Dr. Brownlee, published in the Luminary of the 27th of Nov. with no common interest.

The Roman Catholic Priests attempt to conceal from the American people the most repulsive features of their system; but enough is known of their principles and plans, to authorise a watchful attention to their movements. The government of the Roman Catholic church is an absolute monarchy; and it is at least questionable whether men who prefer an ecclesiastical despotism, can heartily approve a republican civil government. All the Bishops and Priests swear allegiance to the Pope of Rome, who is a civil as well as ecclesiastical potentate. If the time shall ever come, when there will be a contest between the Pope, or any other crowned head, whose cause he may espouse, and the United States, it would be folly to expect these Priests, most of whom are foreigners, to rally around the standard of our country. And they possess unbounded influence over the ignorant, bigotted and superstitious members of their community. I rejoice to know that there are in the United States, enlightened, liberal and patriotic Roman Catholics. The Priests know it too, and *are afraid to trust them*, with any share in the management of their own church property, and Colleges, and Schools, as will be shewn hereafter. A number of letters from the Bishops and Priests in the United States, to their friends in Europe, have been published in a Catholic periodical in France, entitled, "Annals of the association for the propagation of the Faith," with remarks by the Editor of that paper. Extracts from this correspondence were published in the February and November numbers of the Quarterly Register of the American Education Society for the year 1830.

I shall notice some things contained in these papers, and give some additional facts concerning the Roman Catholic institutions in Kentucky.

The Bishops and Priests seem already to look forward to the day when our republican government will be no more. The Bishop of Bardstown in one of his letters, after stating several obstacles to the conversion of the Indians, says; "All this united with their continual traffic with the whites, which cannot be hindered *as long as this republican government shall subsist;* must render the labors of the missionaries among them almost fruitless." Mr. Hughes in noticing a quotation by Mr. Breckinridge, from our declaration of independence, sneered at the liberties of this country, because of the existence of negro slavery. If civil liberty be not found here, shall we look for it in Spain, Italy, or Austria? He seemed to have forgotten too, that African Slavery was first introduced into America under a dispensation from one of his infallible Popes. The free institutions of this country appear to have given the Priests no little trouble; especially the employment of laymen as trustees to manage church property, colleges and schools.

M. Reze, a Priest, and pupil of the Propaganda, called by the Bishop of Cincinnati, "my worthy secretary and confident;" in a letter addressed to a friend in Europe says, "Mgr. (i. e. the Bishop of Cincinnati) has the happiness of governing his churches without church wardens. By this method you see we are at peace, although without help. Were we to establish them, they might be very useful to us, but we should fear schisms, and dissentions, of all evils the greatest. Despotism exercised against the pastors, and division and disorder, in many other churches, assure us fully of this. Better then is poverty and dependence on the charity of the faithful, than tyranny." If lay members of the Roman Catholic church say one word about the management of their own church property, in opposition to their Priests, it is "*despotism* exercised against the pastors"—it is "*tyranny*." But when the Priests do all their pleasure, and the people bow in passive obedience, it is liberty, glorious liberty!

The Archbishop of Baltimore convoked a national council, which met at Baltimore in October, 1829. It is stated in the "Annals" that one of the subjects which engaged their attention was, "What is necessary to be done in regard to *trustees, and the means of repressing their pretensions*. It is known what disputes and scandals have arisen on this subject in several dioceses, and it may be said that *it is one of the greatest scourges of the churches in the United States!*"

And in their pastoral letter they oppose "those *pretensions* which are contrary to the *rights of the church*,—which are the pretensions of *trustees*, whom they do not name, but point out with sufficient clearness."

If the Bishop of Bardstown, who was one of this council, had read to them the charter of St. Joseph's College, they would have learned how to repress the pretensions of trustees, most effectually. But more of this hereafter.

From these letters in the "Annals" it is evident, that the Priests aim, and confidently expect, to bring this country under the dominion of the Pope.

M. Reze says: "Since Mgr.'s arrival a great number of persons have presented themselves for instruction in the true religion. I hope that, if the Lord blesses our efforts, we shall be able to finish the cathedral and to found a college. *We shall see the truth triumph; the temples of idols will be overthrown, and the seat of falsehood will be brought to silence.* This is the reason we have to conjure all the christians of Europe to unite, in order to ask of God the conversion of these unhappy infidels or heretics. What a happiness, if, by our feeble labors and our vows, we shall so merit as to see the savages of this diocese civilized, AND ALL THE UNITED STATES EMBRACED IN THE SAME UNITY OF THAT CATHOLIC CHURCH, IN WHICH DWELLS TRUTH, AND TEMPORAL HAPPINESS. While we are expecting to be gathered into that celestial sheep-fold, where will exist but one flock and one shepherd."

The Editor of the "Annals" says; "The missions of America are of high importance to the church. The superabundant population of ancient Europe is flowing towards the United States. Each one arrives, not with his religion, but with his indifference. The greater part are disposed to embrace the doctrine, whatever it may be, which is first preached to them. We must make haste, the moments are precious. America may one day become the centre of civilization; and shall truth or error establish there its empire? IF THE PROTESTANT SECTS ARE BEFORE HAND WITH US, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO DESTROY THEIR INFLUENCE."

"Mgr. Fenwick," adds the Editor, "is laboring with an admirable zeal to combat this influence of the Protestant sects in the mission entrusted to him. Numerous conversions have already crowned his efforts; and he has even been enabled to establish a convent, all the nuns of which are Protestants, who have abjured their former faith."

Quere. Had not every one of these Protestant nuns been pupils in Roman Catholic schools? Other extracts might be given in which the Bishops and Priests speak of their great success.

The grand instrument on which they rely to bring this country under Papal dominion, is their Colleges and Schools. However they may attempt to deny or conceal this fact, in this country, and say that "only the pupils are expected to conform to the rules of the Academy;" these letters of the Priests to their friends in Europe clearly establish it; they probably did not expect that they would see the light in America.

The Editor of the "Annals" subjoins to a letter of the Bishop of Bardstown.

"Mgr. Flaget, has established in his diocese many convents of nuns devoted to the education of females. These establishments do wonderful good. Catholics and Protestants are admitted indiscriminately. The latter after having finished their education, return to the bosom of their families, full of esteem and veneration for their instructresses. They are ever ready to refute the calumnies which the jealousy of heretics loves to spread against the religious communities: *and often when they have no longer the opposition of their relations to fear, they embrace the Catholic religion.*"

The Archbishop of Baltimore in one of his letters speaking of the schools in Maryland, says: "These schools are frequented not only by Catholic, but Protestant children, *many of whom embrace the Catholic religion, or at least receive impressions in its favor, which they carry into the bosom of their families.*"

In the same letter he says, that one object of the boarding school establishment of the "*Sisters of Charity*" is, to "*give christian education to Protestants.*" And in the pastoral letter of the council at Baltimore in 1829, it was announced "that they had formed an association to publish elementary books proper for schools, and which should be freed of all that might give to young persons false ideas of religion."—That is, freed of every thing which is not in strict accordance with all the dogmas and superstitions of the Roman Catholic church. *Protestant, your Bible is, in these schools, a prohibited book!*

I will now attend to the Roman Catholic institutions in Kentucky.

It is stated in the "Annals" that, "the diocese," (of Bardstown) "possesses a Dominican convent, two nunneries, and thirty churches; of which eleven are built of brick, and nineteen of wood. The convent of the Dominicans is at St. Rose, near Springfield, in Kentucky. It was founded in 1806 by M. Edw. Fenwick the present Bishop of Cincinnati, and has thus far furnished twelve Priests. Some years since Mgr. Flaget instituted a community of *Missionary Friars*. They are intended for the office of cathechists, SCHOOL MASTERS, sacristars, &c. Their vow is for three years, and they engage in manual labor, gardening and agriculture.

"The nuns devote themselves to the education of young persons of their own sex. The *Sisters of Charity*, seventy in number, were established by Mgr. David. Their chief town is at Nazareth, one league from Bardstown. By the increase of pupils they have been necessitated to build a boarding-house that will contain one hundred and fifty. Nuns of the Dominican order, were established six or seven years ago, to the number of fifteen, in the neighborhood of Springfield. They have about thirty pupils, not being able to accommodate more. The *Sisters of the Cross*, or of *Loretto*, founded by the venerable M. Nerinckx, amounting already to one hundred and thirty-five. Their principal establishment is at Loretto, near Bardstown, and they have six other secondary houses, for country schools."

The Bishop of Bardstown says: "What a consolation it is to me, that I have formed three female religious orders. The *Lovers of Mary*, the *Sisters of Charity*, and the Dominican nuns! More than two hundred young women, who have taken their vows in these institutions, are principally devoted to the education of persons of their own sex. What a consolation to have formed two seminaries, containing thirty-five or forty young people designed for the church, to have erected two schools for country children, and a little college, for such as desire a classical education." ——— ———

"Still had I treasures at my disposal, I would multiply colleges, and schools for girls and boys. I would consolidate all these establishments by annexing to them lands and annual rentals: I would build hospitals and public houses: in a word, I would compel all my Kentuckians to admire and love a religion so beneficent and generous; *and perhaps I should finish by converting them.*"

The first in importance, of these institutions is St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown. It was incorporated by the State Legislature in 1824. The Bishop of Bardstown is Moderator, and five Priests are Trustees. And there is this provision in the charter: "The said trustees shall hold their station in the said college one year only, at which time the said moderator shall have the power of electing others, or the same if he should think proper, and increase the number to twelve, and this power may be exercised by him every year thereafter, or his successor or successors to the Bishoprick; and in case of the removal, resignation or death of either of the said trustees, his place may be supplied by an appointment that may be made by the said Bishop, or successor or successors, who may also become moderators in the institution, and act and do as the said B. J. Flaget is empowered by this act to do."

We have here some information how to "repress the pretensions of trustees." No Legislature in the Union would *directly* incorporate the Pope, but in this act it is done *indirectly*. He appoints the Bishops of Bardstown, they swear allegiance to him—and they appoint all the other trustees annually.

The Bishop of Bardstown in a letter to a friend in Europe, dated in February 1825, says: "Our Legislature has just incorporated the college. The Bishops of Bardstown are constituted perpetually its moderators, or rectors. *I might have dictated conditions*, which I could not have made more advantageous or honorable; and what is still more flattering is, that these privileges were granted almost without any discussion, and with unanimity in both houses."

The *Sisters of Charity*, and the *Sisters of the Cross*, or *Loretto*, have each been incorporated by our Legislature. The most celebrated school is conducted by the *Sisters of Charity*. It appears from a letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, that the Sisters of Charity have many colonies, that some of their schools contain five or six hundred scholars: and that "*all these different branches are connected with a central government* in the parent-house at Emmetsburg. They form together but one body. They live under the rule of St. Vincent de Paul, with a little variation, thought indispensable by the ecclesiastical superiors. One of these is the boarding establishment of the parent house, with the double object of giving *a christian education to Protestants*, as well as Catholics, (a want deeply felt in these regions) and to obtain means of support."

The institution of St. Rose has also been incorporated. They applied for a charter in 1829. It passed the House of Representatives; all the corporate powers were vested in one Priest—there were no trustees;—this was soon after the council at Baltimore, where trustees received so much attention; and the Bishop of Bardstown may have supposed he could still *dictate* conditions, as in St. Joseph's College. The charter was opposed in the Senate because there were no trustees—and it did not pass. One senator said, that in voting for the charter of St. Joseph's College in 1824, without knowing it, he had in effect voted to incorporate the Pope of Rome; and that he would do so no more.

The application was renewed in 1830, seven Priests were named as trustees, and the charter was granted. Its corporate name is "The Literary Society of St. Rose." The preamble of the act says:] "And whereas it is according to the genius of this commonwealth, and the sentiments of this Legislature, to encourage all institutions for the dissemination of learning: therefore, be it enacted," &c.

From the charters it would seem, that the *St. Rose, Nazareth* and *Loretto* institutions, are all purely literary. And perhaps not one member of the Legislatures, who voted for them, except the Catholic members, had the slightest suspicion that he was incorporating, a Dominican convent, and two nunneries.

The Bishop of Bardstown had some years before 1829, instituted a community of *Missionary Friars*, intended among other things for the office of *school masters*. How many of these are now scattered over our country, no Protestant can tell.

The rents and proceeds acquired by St. Joseph's College may amount to *fifty thousand dollars* per annum, the St. Rose, Nazareth, and Loretto institutions, each ten thousand dollars annually.

That they will be endowed to the extent authorized by the charters, all must be convinced who will look at the donations from Europe, and the deeds and wills recorded in Washington and Nelson counties. The Bishop of Bardstown would multiply colleges and schools for girls and boys, and annex to them *lands and annual rentals*. It is not impossible that Kentucky may yet have some practical knowledge of the values of statutes of mortmain.

I will give two other specimens of the urgent appeals to the Catholics in Europe in favor of "the Bardstown mission." The Bishop in a letter says: "For the love of God plead the cause of this mission of Kentucky, with his Eminence the Grand Almoner."—"Perhaps there is not in Paris, or in all France, one ecclesiastic in a hundred, who could satisfy himself with my daily fare; and last winter I constantly wore, while at the Seminary, a garment presented me at S. Fleur, sixteen years ago."

It is said in the Annals—"It is easy to conceive what fatigue must be endured, and what perils must be incurred by these apostolic men, who are travelling without cessation, the rugged mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, or the forests of Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, &c. The traveller whom necessity conducts into these desert portions of the United States, cannot penetrate them without trembling. He must scale precipices, traverse the streams, the muddy marshes, the tangled woods: his progress is disputed by ferocious beasts, and loathsome reptiles: during the day he is terrified at the vast solitude which surrounds him—and fears he shall fall into the midst of some tribe of inhospitable savages; and when night arrives he enjoys no repose—for if he sleeps it is but a disturbed slumber. His excited imagination presents continually before him the rattlesnake, the tiger of the forest, or the bear of the mountain, or the alligator of the stream. Charity, evangelical zeal alone, can engage the missionaries to suffer exile in these distant regions."

The Editor afterwards exclaims—"Oh, power of charity! oh, prodigy of apostolic zeal!" What a picture of our delightful country! These appeals were not without success. The Bishops in the United States received from one society in France, in the year 1828, one hundred and ten thousand francs; of which the Bishop of Bardstown received twenty thousand. How much they received from other sources and in other years is not stated. But in the year 1826, the Bishop of Bardstown had received presents from the then King of France, the Daupin; the King of Naples; the Sovereign Pontiff; the Queen of Sardinia, and His Highness the Duke of Modena. It appears that in 1830, there were more than five hundred thousand Roman Catholics in the United States; and about thirty thousand in the Diocese of Bardstown. The number has since that time no doubt considerably increased. But last week I saw a friend from a distant part of the state, who stated that a gentleman and lady who some years ago lived in my neighborhood, had joined the Roman Catholics. It was asked how that had happened. The answer was, they sent their daughters to a Catholic school, they were there proselyted, and the father and mother followed. And may not all who send their daughters to these schools expect them to be proselyted too?—*The great purpose for which these schools were established, was, to make Catholics.* And what anguish may one day wring the bosoms of those who have caused the eternal ruin of their own children, by sending them to these institutions.

It surely cannot be, that christians or patriots, with a knowledge of all the facts, will select these Priests and Missionary Friars to form the characters of their sons; or that they will commit their young, unsuspecting and affectionate daughters to the care, and expose them to the arts of these female Jesuits.

COBHAM.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses, at the opening of the 23d Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us: peace reigns within our borders: abundance crowns the labors of our fields: commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase: and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to the character of the American people, and to a policy so just, and so congenial to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foregn Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our Northeastern boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress, and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the treaty of 1783. Though no definitive answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened, some years ago, with the British Government, for the erection of light-houses on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlighted nations, and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin, justifying the hope that, by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention, it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, into the hands of such person or persons as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the second day of February, 1833. By the act of Congress of the 13th of July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention, were, in all respects, fulfilled. Not doubting that a treaty thus made, and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment, was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President, authorizing the Cashier, or his assigns, to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty-third day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me that, up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the Convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding it has been supposed by the French ministry that the financial stipulations of the treaty cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both Governments, as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the Convention made and ratified, in proper form, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing upon each department an obligation to fulfil it; and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned, or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the Convention, and which, by the 6th article, France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the Legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d'Affaires, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners, within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King early in the month of October. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs; and, I indulge the hope that, with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his Ministers, in their recent assurances to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests, and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia, have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded on the sixth of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last lession. The ratifications having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the treaty are now in full force; and, under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state, that the government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government before the decease of the late King of Spain; and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a Convention upon terms not less favorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations, which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of the act of Congress, passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain, previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. The act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain, on the vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain, on the 20th of May, 1832, by a royal order dated the 29th April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships; but, as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels, under the act above mentioned, is really a discriminating duty, operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligations of good faith to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the royal order, above alluded to, includes the ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received, an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session—power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity, by friendly negotiations; and it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives, for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed. This delay has been produced partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed, at the opening of the last session, that "owing, as was alledged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponment for two years, with interest of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and, as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given; and a royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure, if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress the final instalment payable by Denmark, under the Convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The Commissioners for examining the claims have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that government is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintainance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the Island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony; and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them, being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty at Brussels, and, subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the important conferences in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European Powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails.—From all, I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States—assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all, the engagements which have been entered into, are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars, of which the Southern part of this continent was so long the theatre, and which were carried on either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquility, it is earnestly hoped those States will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise counsels and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No re-union having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Granada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connexions which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister republics of this hemisphere. Until the important question of re-union shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, or either of the States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last Session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations so amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state that since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow-citizens upon the Government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen; and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of the Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any Commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention.

The treaty concluded with Chili, and approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilian Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of a nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic, relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, by persons acting under the color of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two Governments, have been suspended by the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood, however, that a Minister was subsequently appointed by that Government to renew the negotiation in the United States, but, though daily expected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interests of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen. At the close of the last session of Congress I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including $2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twenty-five millions: and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year, the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has, therefore, been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of $4,760,082 08. And as provision has already been made for the four and a half per cent. above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I have no doubt, be purchased on favorable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged, is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country, and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second, will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary but expensive conflicts, faithfully and honestly discharged—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant—raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unincumbered with any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens which were introduced by the act of 1832, and took effect on the 4th of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which, according to the credits formerly given, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one, and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles. Upon the best estimates that can be made, the receipts of the next year, with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles was adopted at the last session of Congress as a matter of compromise with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But, while I forbear to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must earnestly and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of abstaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interests, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our Government. The national debt, which has so long been a burthen on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now then is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles: and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a rigid economy, and an inflexible determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the Government, and not to increase the wants of the Government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it: and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored if, at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures.

It is my duty, on this occasion, to call your attention to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department, which happened since the last adjournment of Congress. A thorough inquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. I take pleasure, however, in stating here, that, by the laudable exertions of the officers of the Department, and many of the citizens of the District, but few papers were lost, and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable; and providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge, in some manner, the accommodations for the public officers of the several Departments, and to authorize the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the United States to be deposited in certain State banks, designated by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject; and, some months before the removal, I urged upon the Department the propriety of taking that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August, that I received from the Government Directors an official report, establishing beyond question that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers, by means of its money; and that, in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposition of its President to be employed in sustaining the political power of the bank. A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors, before referred to; and, however the objects may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was in truth, intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular uses to which it was proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete, as to the past application of the money and power of the bank, to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the Board of Directors authorized the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As, by the terms of the bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposites, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such a use of its funds and such an exertion of its power. In this point of the case, the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiassed suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion through the distresses of some and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and, if possible, more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it retains specie to an almost unprecedented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to produce great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while, through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts, by unfounded alarms, to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposites, and as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank; and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power, and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve. In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed to order a *scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in the Bank of the United States were entirely safe; but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress, as worthy of their serious investigation; declaring it as my opinion that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the Branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution that the Government deposites might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session, by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest, or the duties of its agents, which may be taken by the other departments of the Government, or either of its branches, I am, notwithstanding, wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source; and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so, than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen, from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposites which has been ordered has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which if correctly viewed by that department, rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do, for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providentially furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes now remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement, which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary and by the re-organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and its present condition are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements, which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our Naval concerns, and especially on the amount of force and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection, in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition; and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly every suitable provision desired, either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued, upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail have always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered that, from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of the mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement, beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster Gen'l.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of those fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and in the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable; so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all-important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you, in conclusion, the cooperation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 3d December, 1833.

For the Western Luminary.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Rev. **Dewey Whitney** *of Mount-Sterling, and* Elder **John Smith** *of Montgomery County.*

Continued.

Mount-Sterling, Aug. 22d, 1833.

Rev. John Smith.

SIR,—It is now eight days since my last communication; and though it remains as yet unanswered, I take the liberty of making another. This I do, because, I am informed by good authority, that you do not intend to answer my last, by letter, and, that both you, and your friends, are actively and industriously engaged, in propagating the report, that I have "backed out" from the proposed discussion of religious truth. Now, Sir, if such is the course which you are pursuing, I am not a little surprised; because not only was the correspondence not yet closed, (for I was waiting your reply to a "plain, candid, and unequivocal question") but because you do most certainly know that such a "backing out" on my part is not true.

In a postscript appended to your first letter you said, you hoped that "nothing evasive would pass between us in relation to this matter; but that all would be plain, candid, and unequivocal." In our correspondence thus far, I have avoided all "evasion;" neither do I even wish, in this whole matter, ground allotted me, which would allow the possibility of "evasion." And, in the contemplated discussion, I have been determined to bring you on ground equally unevasive; so that whatever should pass between us, might be "plain, candid, and unequivocal;" or to have nothing to do with you, as it relates to the discussion of religious truth. It is true, I did say in my first letter, that, "if you meant by a certain phrase, religious sentiments which you advocated, I held myself in readiness to contest them" But I never did intend to enter upon a discussion, in any form, without my opponent's assuming an attitude somewhat definite, tangible, and responsible. And such an attitude on religious "doctrine and practices" as an individual, you, in my estimation, have as yet never assumed; because you have published nothing from the press which can entitle you to this character; and, as to your publications from the pulpit, I have already learned from experience, they are as evanescent as the morning cloud. Besides, many of your own people have also disclaimed an agreement with you, on many of your doctrines, practices, &c.

Now, Sir, it was in view of these facts, and in order to have all that might pass between us commend itself to an enlightened public, as "plain, candid, and unequivocal," in connection with a consideration alluded to in my last, viz: that "I had avowed in my public addresses, that as to individual principles and opinions I had nothing to do; but the principles and practices avowed and advocated by the "Reformers" as a people, so far as understood by me, I felt it my duty to expose:"—I say, it was in view of all these things, that I made of you the requisition in my last letter, to assume a definite, tangible, and responsible attitude;—to identify yourself with something which had existence in fact. And now, Sir, if you call this "backing out" I know not what you would call the opposite course, unless it be, the assumption of that, which is an ***absolute non-descript.*** I wish it distinctly understood, that whatever I undertake, is for public utility: that I have no private ends to answer: thus, consequently, if you cannot assume the definite and responsible ground marked out in my last letter, I shall be compelled to drop you, with your challenge for a discussion, and direct my course as originally promised, and as opportunity should permit, to the exposure of the leading doctrines and practices of the modern reformation, as published especially in the printed documents, sent forth to the world, by Mr. A. Campbell For no one can be so blind, as not to see, that a public debate in any form, on religious topics, without point, indefinite and irresponsible, would not only contribute nothing to public utility, but be the extreme of folly, and absurdity; and, which, by attending circumstances, might be rendered subservient to party purposes, or would operate to the utter disgrace of the christian cause.

This letter, Sir, I have written on the strength of the truth of the above named information concerning your course, since you received my last letter. If said information contain a falsehood, what I have said in this will have no bearing. But if this information contains the truth, it is in point. You will please to let me hear from you, as soon as practicable.

Yours, &c. DEWEY WHITNEY.

P. S. Concerning the charges I have made against you in public, and which you called on me in your first letter to prove, &c., I refer you to my reply to that letter. D. W.

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Near Mount-Sterling, Aug. 23d, 1833.

Rev. D. Whitney.

SIR,—This is the first day, or even part of a day, which I have had to spend at home since I received yours of the 14th inst. I had just sat down to answer it, when Mr. Apperson rode up to my stile, and delivered me your epistle of the 22d. I am not a little surprised to learn, that you have been informed that I did not intend to answer yours of the 14th, by letter. In reply, I now inform you, that I never did say, or intimate to any person, (nor even think) that I would not answer you by letter: your information upon that point is therefore palpably false. So much for ***your*** good authority. But I have said, that I did consider yours of the 14th, as a clear departure from what is proposed in my first letter to you, and I think so yet: but I have never been "actively and industriously" engaged in circulating a report, that you *had* "backed out." Now, Sir, as you say in your last, "if this information contain a falsehood what I have said in this will have no bearing," &c. Your information does contain a falsehood, and therefore your last letter, (according to your shewing) can have no bearing upon the matters between us. I shall therefore pass the items contained in it for the present, and proceed to answer yours of the 14th inst.

You ask, if you are to be permitted to contest any of the doctrines, sentiments or practices which have been printed or published by leading "Reformers," &c. As this is a request or proposition of your own, *distinct* from the charges you made against me, and for which I called upon you, it will be time enough to reply, when the present matters between ***you*** and ***myself*** are brought to an issue; for it certainly cannot be presumed by you, that what other men may have written or published, can ***mitigate*** your conduct in making these charges, much less ***prove*** that I have been guilty of "misrepresentation, slanders and lies."

In the next place, you speak of the "Reformers" as a people "professedly religious;" and say, "if you give the challenge as the *representative* of this people," &c. Did you, Mr. Whitney, make the charge of misrepresenting, slandering and lying as the representative or ambassador of the General Assembly or body of Presbyterians, "professedly religious?" I can assure you, the "Reformers," as a people, have never chosen me as their representative; neither did I understand that you had accused the "Reformers," as a body of people, with "misrepresentation, slander and lies;" and therefore I could not be their representative in this case.

You again say: "In calling in question the religious principles which it is my understanding *you* advocate, I intend to have it explicitly avowed or denied by you." ***It is your privilege, according to my first letter to you, to call in question any religious doctrine*** or ***practice for which I plead.*** And when you think proper to do it, I will ***readily, candidly,*** and EXPLICITLY avow every sentiment for which I do plead, and meet you at any time agreed upon. But, surely, Mr. Whitney, you have not accused me before the public, in the manner stated in my first letter to you, without *knowing* what I do avow, or for what I do plead. As to the writings of Mr. A. Campbell, ***it is known to you*** and to every body else who *do know any* thing about us, that we discard and disavow all human authority in matters of faith and practice; and the doctrine and practices, taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles are the alone "doctrine, practices, and sentiments" for which I plead. Now, Sir, if you intend to meet me before the public, to make good the charges you have preferred against me, you can say so, and if not, say so.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

(To be continued.)

Colony of Liberia.

"***Colonization Society of the City of New York.***—At a meeting of the Board of Managers held September 13th, 1833—on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to propound questions on the state of Liberia to Mr. Williams, Vice Governor, and Mr. Roberts, High Sheriff of the colony, for the purpose of obtaining information.

Messrs. G. P. Disoway, Thomas Bell, and H. V. Garreston, were appointed to constitute that Committee. Extracted from the minutes.

IRA B. UNDERHILL,
Recording Secretary."

Pursuant to the foregoing authority, the undersigned met in the city of New-York on the 17th of September, 1833, and on request, Messrs. Williams and Roberts were in attendance, with a view to the object expressed in the above resolution.

The Committee now present to the public the following as the result of the examination:—

Mr. Williams stated that he had resided at Liberia, with the exception of one visit to America before the present, ever since the year 1823; and Mr. Roberts, that he had been there ever since 1828, until his recent departure for this country. They were both natives of Petersburg, in Virginia.

The first question propounded was in relation to the sale and consumption of ardent spirits in the colony, and it was inquired whether the report was true that 1400 bbls. of ardent spirits had been annually sold there, or in any one year?

Answer—It is not true—there has never been any thing like that quantity sold there in any one year since it was settled. There are not more than three stores in the colony that retail, and they cannot sell by less quantity than a gallon, on penalty of $30 for the first offence, and double that sum for every subsequent offence.

Question—Are there any grogshops in Liberia?

Answer—There is not one in the Colony.

Question—How many confirmed drunkards does it contain?

Answer—I know of only two in the colony, in a population of between three and four thousand. It is rare to see any man there the worse for liquor; and there are comparatively little ardent spirits drank in the colony. It is rather a place of deposit, where it is held, until it is disposed of in trade to the natives and others. A license to sell ardent spirits, at a less quantity than a gallon is $300, which amounts to a prohibition, for the sales would not warrant the expense.

Question—Is it a fact that Mr. Waring, a Missionary, deals in ardent spirits.

Answer—Mr. Waring is not a missionary. He is a large commission merchant, and probably receives consignments of that article. He is also a lay preacher and a useful *magistrate* and valuable citizen.

Question—What is the general state of morals in the Colony?

Answer—It is good. There has not been a capital offence committed there from the first.—There is very little profanity, gambling, or other vices. The Sabbath is much more respected there, than here.

Question—(to Mr. Roberts.)—What are the official duties that devolve upon you as High Sheriff of the Colony?

Answer—Principally to arrest for debt, and petty thefts, and keep order in the Courts.

Question—Do you find difficulty in the discharge of those duties?

Answer—None. There has been no riot in the Colony for the last three years, nor any resistance to lawful arrest. I might say, not a cross word. There is a nightwatch established for greater security.

Question—(to Mr. Williams.)—Have you a trade?

Answer—I am a shoemaker.

Question—Have you been successful at Liberia?

Answer—I have made more there in three years, than I should probably have made here in all my life.

Question—What are the facilities afforded to emigrants?

Answer—If the emigrant settles in Monrovia, he has a building lot assigned him, and also a five acre pasture lot in the outskirts. If he settles in the country, he has fifty acres of land, and is entitled to a deed of it, as soon as he shall have built a permanent house upon it, and got two acres under cultivation. Lands may be purchased at the distance of three miles from Monrovia at fifty cents per acre, and within that distance they are generally worth a dollar per acre.

Question—Do the inhabitants turn their attention to agriculture?

Answer—Less than could be wished. They are more fond of trading; but when they do farm it they are succesful. I knew of one farm from which between forty and fifty dollars worth of produce was sold, besides supporting the family, and another which sold between two and three hundred dollars surplus.

Question—What is the character of the Grand Bassa?

Answer—It is an agricultural settlement.

Question—What are their productions?

Answer—They raise rice, corn, yams, plantain, cassada, bananas, squashes, melons, cucumbers and potatoes—both Irish and sweet—the latter of which grow particularly well.

Question—Do you mean that they raise Indian corn there?

Answer—Certainly, I have seen it and eat it.

Question—What are some of their fruits?

Answer—Oranges, and most, if not all, the usual tropical fruits.

Question—What kind of domestic animals do you have in the colony?

Answer—Cattle and cows are plenty. Hogs and poultry also do well, and are abundant, and also sheep.

Question—Is the Colony healthy?

Answer—It is—after the emigrants are acclimated they are not sickly. We have no fever and ague. The face of the country, is generally level, but there are fewer swamps or ponds, and the exhalations are far less than in the lower part of Virginia, where we were raised. In the interior there are no fogs. When the colony is more extensively cleared and opened, we expect it will be still more healthy. The oldest child of the colonists born there is six or seven years old, and the children are very hearty.

Question—Is the water good?

Answer—It is—very pure and pleasant.

Question—How soon may an emigrant maintain himself after his arrival at Liberia?

Answer—Almost immediately, if he is a mechanic; if a farmer, six months are allowed—The Physicians advise them not to go out much sooner after their arrival. It takes about eight months for the crops to come round. We have no taxes to pay, and our circulating medium is gold, silver and palm oil.

Question—Is there any danger of starving there?

Answer—None whatever.

Question—How many of our people have become wealthy?

Answer—Probably a dozen are worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each.

Question—What are your relations with the natives?

Answer—We are under no apprehensions of difficulty with the natives. They are amicable, and bring their children among us.—There have been about fifty marriages between the emigrants and re-captured Africans and the natives. The latter are much better looking than the blacks in this country—and no repugnance whatever is felt to forming intermarriages. Marriages are all recorded, and the natives fall particularly easy into the white man's fashions, as they call them. The fame of the colony has spread far into the interior, and they come fourteen days journey to visit and trade with us.

Question—Is there any discontent at the colony?

Answer—They are generally satisfied.—The colonists wish to remain under the management of the Society. I knew of three only who came back—one in the Hilarity, one in the Jupiter and one in the Roanoke.

Question—Is it true that any of the colonists have been engaged in the slave trade.

Answer—Never. The law imposes a fine of a thousand dollars for the first offence, besides twenty months' imprisonment; and for the second offence *death*. A violation of that law would be rigidly enforced.

G. P. DISOSWAY,
THOS. BELL,
H. V. GARRETSON. } Committee.

Revivals.

GREENBRIER CO. VA.—The Rev. Wm. G. Campbell, in a recent letter to the Editor, writes as follows: "There is something interesting in the state of the church amongst us. Within less than three months we have had an addition to our number of 24 members. And there are probably as many as thirty who are deeply concerned on the subject of religion. On yesterday we concluded a very solemn meeting at Anthony's Creek; eight were received to the communion of the church; and many were awakened. We greatly need more laborers in this part of the Lord's vineyard."—*Southern Religious Telegraph.*

REVIVAL IN CHESTER, OHIO.—We find in the Ohio Observer an account of a powerful revival in Chester, Geauga co. Ohio.—A protracted meeting held there in October was instrumental in promoting the work of grace. The meeting continued twelve days, during which there were 170 cases of hopeful conversion to God. The writer in the Observer says:

The number of inquiring souls daily increased, so that our large upper room was eventually crowded with trembling sinners and converts, until for want of room it became necessary to send converts to another apartment in order to pray for their companions. And so signal were many of the answers to prayer, that christians seemed as eager to present the cases of their friends as if it were a case of life and death. The importunate widow was no more persevering than some of those petitioners; and many that prayed seemed to wrestle with God like Jacob, and like humble beggars multiply their arguments not dissimilar to the woman of Cana of Galilee. Nor did they pray in vain. God answered while they were yet speaking. The most hardened were made to bow, and not a "dog dared to move his tongue." Persons of both sexes, and of all ages from the revolutionary soldier down to the Sunday school scholars of six years are subjects of the work.—Men of the strongest intellect and of the first standing in society came forward begging for mercy. Universalists renounced their error and were converted. Open scoffers confessed God's hand, and rued the day they scorned his word.—There are but few families in this town that have not shared in the blessing, and many sinners who came in from other towns were converted, and went away rejoicing. More than twenty new family altars have been erected. The Temperance cause has gained a new recruit.

WASHINGTON CITY.—We are kindly permitted to use the following extract of a letter from a young gentleman:

"*Washington*, Nov. 8, 1833.

"A few words to you about our protracted meeting. The work goes on; we already number about 30 converts; the zeal and prayerfulness of Christians is on the increase, and I trust that this revival will not cease till the whole city is overturned, overturned, overturned. I have never felt so much interested since my first days, as I do now. The Lord seems to watch and supply our wants.—*N. Y. Evan.*

WESTERN LUMINARY.
LEXINGTON, KY.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1833.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

One of the publishers of this paper—WM. M. TODD—expects to be at Frankfort during the anniversary meeting, on the 7th, 8th, & 9th of January next. This will afford a favorable opportunity to those subscribers who may wish to send their respective dues by the members of the Legislature, which convenes a few days previous, and also by the delegates to the annual meetings of the Societies. The advance subscription price—*two dollars*—will be received till that time; those who may pay after that period, will be of course expected to pay the additional price, according to the terms of the paper. ☞ *See terms, on the first page.* By sending the sums respectively due, by the opportunities above mentioned, subscribers will confer a favor on the publishers, while at the same time, they will be promoting their own interest. During his stay in Frankfort, he may be found at the office of "The Commonwealth."

☞ Professor Yandell will deliver a public address on Temperance, on Saturday evening next, at the Court House, at 7 o'clock.

☞ The great length of the President's Message has crowded out several articles intended for to-day's paper. Our correspondents who may feel disappointed, will receive this as an apology. The Correspondence from Montgomery county, shall be continued in our next.

POPERY IN KENTUCKY.—The article with this heading, on our first page, is worthy of the special attention of the Protestant reader.

Cleland on Campbellism.

In noticing the publication of this work, last week, we omitted to mention, that it may be obtained by individuals at a distance, at a very slight expense of postage. The postage under 100 miles, is 3¾ cents; over 100 miles, 6¼ cents. Orders for the work from a distance, accompanied with the money, will be promptly filled. As we suppose those subscribers to the publication in the neighboring towns and country, would prefer procuring their copies by private conveyance, we shall not mail them unless directed to do so.

Encouragements to Benevolent Effort.

The present has been emphatically called a *good doing* age. And when we consider the great number of engines that have been put into operation within the last half century, whose direct tendency is to meliorate the condition of man and to glorify God, we cannot but yield our assent to the truth of the remark.

Our mind has been especially drawn to this subject, in view of the comprehensive and magnificent efforts now making by the friends of evangelical religion throughout the world, to supply the entire reading population of the globe with the Sacred Scriptures and religious tracts. A design every way worthy of the age in which it has been conceived, and of the noble spirits who stand pledged for its consummation.

How much that is noble and elevating is there in the prospect of the full accomplishment of this glorious, heaven-born scheme!—The *entire world* brought under the influence of Divine truth! Simple and easy of conception as this plan may seem, it is perfectly evident to our mind, that it had not its origin on earth. And it is one of those sublime conceptions which is every way worthy of its great originator. Let the skeptic sneer at such a sentiment as this. Let the irreligious, the narrow minded and illiberal, stigmatize this noble device as founded in avarice and ambition. Their unhallowed opposition cannot impede the progress of a cause which commends itself to the affection of every good man, and which Heaven itself has already signally interposed to advance. The efforts of those who are arraying themselves against this noble scheme,—we are truly sorry to acknowledge the humiliating fact, that a few such have manifested themselves—will, if persisted in, only tend to their own shame, when the light of eternity shall reveal the true ground of their opposition.

How numerous and how powerful are the motives urging every friend of the Redeemer to increased effort and self-denial in promoting this mighty work! *The field is the world!* And how animating and encouraging is the assurance, to every one who loves his Saviour and the souls of his fellow-creatures, that the dissemination of Divine truth can never be without results glorious to God. The unerring language of inspiration reveals the blessed truth, that God's word shall not return unto him void. He encourages his people in the morning to sow their seed, and in the evening to withhold not their hand;—to be instant in season and out of season. The natural husbandman, when he sows, cannot know, certainly, that he shall reap of the fruit of his labors. The blighting drought, the ravages of insects, may disappoint his fondest hopes, and bring to naught the sweat of his brow. Not so with the spiritual husbandman. He sows not in uncertainty. His hopes have a foundation far more stable than the common course of nature. He confidently, patiently rests on the unfailing promise of the Eternal. And although he should not see the immediate good effects of his benevolent labors, yet he proceeds not in uncertainty or doubt, knowing, that "in due season he shall reap, if he faint not."

Young Men's Temperance Society.

We are truly gratified at the near prospect of the organization of a County Temperance Society for Young Men. We stated, in a previous number, that this contemplated measure met with the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee of the Fayette County Temperance Society. The subject was brought forward at the meeting of the County Society on Friday evening last; when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the formation of a Young Men's Temperance Society for Fayette county, is practicable and advisible at the present time.

We have perhaps already said enough, on former occasions, in favor of this measure. It is one which we think cannot fail to commend itself to the approbation of all the friends of the general cause it is designed to promote. Is not such a movement worthy of the serious attention of the friends of Temperance throughout the country? We believe the Young Men's Temperance Society of Louisville, is, at this time the only Temperance Society, in the State under the exclusive direction of Young Men.

A public meeting of the Young men and citizens generally, with reference to this subject, will be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Professor Yandell.

Synod of North-Carolina.

A spirit of true christian harmony, is said by the Southern Religious Telegraph, to have prevailed at the late meeting of this Synod.

A resolution was adopted to raise $15,000 for the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. A central board of Foreign Missions was formed, embracing the Synods of North Carolina, Virginia, and Chesapeake. A committee was appointed to publish Tracts adapted to defend the doctrines of Christianity "as held by the Presbyterian church, and to answer objections made to her government and worship."

NATIONAL PREACHER.—The number for November contains two sermons. One from the pen of Aaron W. Leland, D. D. of Charleston, South Carolina, on "The Guilt and Misery attendant on Parental Indulgence;" from 1 Samuel 3: 13. The subject of the other is, the "Peculiar responsibilities of Young Men;" by Stephen Chapin, D. D. President of Columbia College, D. C. Text, 1 John 2: 14.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Dick, late of Scotland, left a large bequest, the interest of which was to be divided among the parish school-masters of Maryshire. A dividend was made in August last, and each teacher received about 100 pounds sterling.

An Institute for young ladies has been established at Tampico, Mexico, by a lady from the College of the Legion of Honor, in Paris.

It appears by an official report, that since the year 1829, there have been established in France, 4,055 additional schools, having 231,375 scholars.

Several suits are about to be commenced against the owners of the steam-boat New-England, by the friends of the sufferers in the late explosion on board that boat.

The will of Ferdinand, late King of Spain, contains a singular item. He has ordered to have 20,000 masses performed for the repose of his soul!

The stage drivers of Boston have formed a Temperance Society, on the principle of entire abstinence. The constitution fixes a penalty of $5 for every violation of the pledge.

The treasurer of the Bible Society of Virginia acknowledges the receipt of $2837 25, from the general agent of the Society, towards the sum of $20,000, to be raised in that state for the Foreign distribution of the Scriptures.

The number of *daily* papers in London is 12. The city of New-York has the same number. Total number of periodical papers in London, 67. Total number in New-York city, 61. Aggregate number of sheets circulated annually from the London presses, about 21,000,000.—Aggregate annual circulation from N. York presses, 12,000,000 sheets. It will be remembered, that the population of London is about five times that of New-York.

The author of the Life of Col. David Crockett is said to have already realized upwards of $3,000 from the sale of his work.

The Kentucky Society for the Gradual Relief of the State from Slavery.

In last week's paper we gave some account of a public meeting held in this city, on the 6th inst. at which a society was organized to promote the gradual termination of slavery in Kentucky. The following is a copy of the Constitution adopted at that meeting.

Constitution.

"We, a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, under a full conviction that there exist obstacles very great, if not insurmountable, to the *general* emancipation of the present generation of slaves among us; but equally convinced of the necessity and practicability of emancipating their future offspring without injury to the community, do hereby associate ourselves together, for the purpose of impressing these truths upon the public mind, as well by our own example as by precept. Therefore, for the advancement of the purposes above mentioned we have adopted the following rules, viz:

1. The name of this association shall be *The Kentucky Society for the gradual relief of the State from Slavery.*

2. Every white citizen of Kentucky of full age, may be a member of this association, giving this pledge—to emancipate any slave which may be born his or her property *thereafter*—when such slave may have attained to the age of *twenty-five* years, and if a female, her offspring with her.

3. The officers of this association shall be a President, a competent number of Vice-Presidents,—a Board of Directors consisting of *twenty-four* members exclusive of the President and Vice-Presidents (who shall be directors *ex officiis*) and a Secretary.

4. The President and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside in all the meetings of the Society and Board of Directors.

5. The Board of Directors have committed to them the duty of carrying into effect the objects of the Society. And to enable them to do so more conveniently and succesfully, they shall appoint from their own body or the society at large, five persons to act as an Executive Committee in the name and under the direction of the Board of Directors, when the Board is not in session.

6. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society, the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, and shall conduct the correspondence of the Society under the direction of the Executive Committee.

7. Annual meetings of the Society shall be held for the transaction of business; when the Board of Directors shall cause a report to be made of the state and prosperity of the Society, and shall recommend for adoption all such measures as will in their opinion advance the great objects of the Society. At each meeting the officers of the succeeding year shall be elected, and alterations in this Constitution not essentially changing the fundamental principles thereof, may be made."

After the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. John Green was elected Secretary. And for the purpose of completing the organization of the Society, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That the Rev. John D. Paxton, J. G. Birney, Esq. the Rev. John C. Young, Dr. Daniel Yeiser and Jefferson J. Polk, Esq. constitute a portion of the Board of Directors, with full power to fill up the Board, to elect all the officers of this Society, except the Secretary, and to act as the Executive Committee until others shall be duly elected.

2. Resolved, That the Board of Directors fix the time for the first regular meeting of the Society.

For the Western Luminary.

BROTHER COONS,—It was my privilege, some months since, to acknowledge the receipt of several sums of money contributed by benevolent persons in this State, to the Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky. The following sums have been since received for the same object. Several of the items were forwarded to Mr. M. G. Youce, Treasurer, by different persons—especially by Bro. Huber—in the absence of the Agent of the Society.

From the Female Education Society of McChord church, $10; Lebanon church, $15; do. $19 43¾; W. H. Allen, $5; Female Education Society of Bardstown, $60; Paris church, $19 25; T. P. Smith, annual subscription, for two years, $6; J. M. Preston do. do. $10; D. A. Russell, annual subscription, for one year, $3; S. V. Marshall, do. $3; A. Todd, do. $3; R. Marshall, Jr. do. $3; Mrs. Eppes, $3; I. Maguire, $1; Female Education Society of Harrodsburg, $50; Louisville 1st church, $30; Education Society of do. $35; Female Education Society of do. at different periods, $165; Female Working Society of Danville church, $17; Shiloh and Olivet churches, $4 25; Upper Benson church, $15; Springfield church, $32 62½; Pisgah church, $67. *Stanford*, Dr. W. Craig, $20; J. B Swope, $5; Alex'r. Gay, $1. *Danville*, Jno. Green, $33; Lewis Green, $50; J. C. Young, $25; J. Barbour, $5; J. M. Buchanan, $1; Mrs. F. Henderson, $3; C. Caldwell and wife, $2; O. Garnet, $1; J. S. Cozine, 50 cts.; R. C. Williams, 50 cts; P. Read, 50 cts; J. F. Leavy, $2; Cash, $1 75; James Hill, Esq., his scholarship, for the 4th year, $60. Walnut Hill church, on account of scholarship, $47 50; Female Working Society of said church, $16 50.—In all, $851 81¼.

The Synod of Kentucky is auxiliary to the Board of Education of the General Assembly; and acts through the Kentucky Education Society as its organ. This connection is highly beneficial to our society in this state, inasmuch as the Board in Philadelphia has supported the Agent here ever since the connection was formed, and consequently all the funds collected in Kentucky are applied to the support of our own beneficiaries in Centre College.

In conformity to the instructions received from the Corresponding Secretary of the Board in Philadelphia, I am about to visit, as Agent of said Board, several of the churches in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, if the Lord permit.

It is to be hoped that those who love the Saviour in those states, will be liberal in contributing to help forward the noble cause of educating pious youth for the gospel ministry. Truly the harvest is great, and the labourers are few. And if we pray the Lord of the harvest to multiply the number, let our conduct correspond with our prayers, and the proper means be used for the accomplishment of the object. God works by means. He does not commission angels to preach, but sends earthen vessels—worms of the dust—and blesses their labors to the conversion of sinners, and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. A large portion of our most devoted and faithful missionaries now in foreign lands, obtained their education by the benevolent contributions of others; and their great success in doing the work of the Lord, proves that he smiles upon these exertions to send the gospel to the heathen. And many churches that have long been active in this good work, have been signally blessed by outpourings of the Spirit; and thus God has fulfilled his promise, that—"they that water others shall themselves be watered also."

SAM'L. STEEL, *Agent.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 2, 1833.

In the Senate.—Twenty old members appeared and seven new members. The Vice President did not appear. The Chairman, Mr. Hugh L. White, presented the credentials of E. R. Potter of Rhode Island, when, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, Mr. A. Robbins the former Senator, was permitted to take his seat, and the credentials of Mr. Potter on suggestion of Mr. Clay, were laid on the table for the present.

A Resolution was offered by Mr. Benton, proposing the usual badge of mourning in memory of the late *R. A. Buckner*, of Missouri; and a like Resolution by Mr. Clay, in reference to the Hon. *J. S. Johnston*, of Louisiana.

In the House of Representatives.—The late Clerk, Matthew St. Clair Clark, called the House to order, and called the roll by States, until he came to Kentucky, when an interesting and animated debate arose in reference to the claims of Messrs. Letcher and Moore, which resulted in a proposition of Mr. L. to Mr. M. that they should both retire until after the election of a Speaker. Mr. M. assented, and the call of the roll being finished, 229 members were present. The Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Va. was elected Speaker on the first ballot. For Stevenson 142, L. Williams 39, E. Everett 15, John Bell 4, scattering 9, blanks 8.

W. S. Franklin, of Pa. was elected Clerk on the third ballot.

For Franklin 117, Clark 110, blank 2.

THE LAND BILL.—On the 5th inst. Mr. CLAY gave notice to the Senate that he should on Tuesday last, ask leave to introduce a Bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds from the sales of the Public Lands.

THE FORCE BILL.—On the same day Mr. Calhoun gave notice that he should ask leave on Monday, to introduce a Bill, for the Repeal of the Force Bill passed at the last session of Congress.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

Married,

On Wednesday, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of St. Rose Chapel, near Springfield, Dr. CHRISTOPHER RUDD, to Mrs. NANCY RUDD, all of Washington county, Ky.

[The above couple, as we understand, were lawfully married, about sixteen years ago, by the late Rev. Sam'l. K. Nelson, according to the laws of God and this commonwealth. But Roman Catholics, it appears, must act out their *exclusiveness*, even in this land of freedom. Perhaps unsuspecting Protestants will become acquainted with their principles, by and by.]

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. G. F. H. CROCKET, M. D. of Harrodsburg—formerly of Delaware—to Miss FRANCIS GLOVER TAYLOR, daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Taylor.

Died,

In Frankfort on the 9th inst., after a protracted disease of many months duration, at an advanced age, Mr. HENRY BANKS, formerly of Richond, Virginia.

Foreign Missions.

Abm. T. Skillman acknowledges the receipt of $6 50, for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being the amount of Monthly Concert contributions, of New Providence church, Mercer county—to aid in supporting Rev. Mr. Alexander, at the Sandwich Islands.

LONDON ANNUALS.

THE LANDSCAPE ANNUAL for 1834, with 26 splendid engravings; The ORIENTAL ANNUAL for 1834, with 25 engravings; The ENGLISH ANNUAL for 1834, with 15 engravings; FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING for 1834, with 12 engravings.

New Books.

Stuart's Commentary on the Hebrews, 2d edition; The Works of Edmund Burke, new edition in 3 vols.; Memoirs of the Court of Charles the 1st, by Lucy Aikin, 2 vols. 8 vo.; Russell's Life of Oliver Cromwell, 2 vols. being Nos. 62 & 3 of the Family Library; Memoirs of Baron Cuvier, by Mrs. Lee; O'Sullivan's Guide to an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion; The Teacher, by Abbott; The Young Christian, by Abbott; Garson & Cox on Baptism; Tyng's Bible Companion; Owen's Voyages, 2 vols.; Cogswell on the Millennium; Austin Hall, or after dinner conversations between a father and his children; The Book of Commerce; Book of Politenss by Madame Celnut, 2 vols. American Edition.

Just received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S *Book Store, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky.*
December 18th, 1833. 23–by

KENTUCKY ASYLUM
For the Deaf and Dumb
AT DANVILLE.

THE present session of this Institution commenced in September last, and will continue till the middle of July next.—Pupils are received at any time during the year. Ample provision has been made by the State of Kentucky for its indigent Deaf and Dumb; and the terms of admission to others are $100 per annum, including board and tuition. Persons having children of this unfortunate class, are earnestly requested to bring them to the Institution, that the blessings and consolations of learning and religion may be imparted to their benighted minds.

OFFICERS.
J. A. JACOBS, *Principal Teacher.*
WILLIAM D. KEER, *Assistant Teacher.*
DR. LUKE MUNSELL, *Superintendent.*
MRS. ELIZA MUNSELL, *Matron.*
Danville, Dec. 11, 1833. 23—3w

Appleton's Washing Machine.

THE public are informed, that rights to make, or machines already made, can be had of J. S. FREEMAN, in Lexington Ky. Deeds for county rights can also be had of him. Several of the above machines are now in use in this city, and can be seen at *David A. Sayre's, Esq. F. Dewees', Esq. Dr. B. W. Dudley's*, and several other families not now recollected.

J. APPLETON.
Lexington Ky. Dec. 11, 1833. 22—3w.

ALL TASTES SUITED.

THE subscribers, being encouraged by the very liberal patronage they have met with, during the past season, are induced to make such an arrangement of their stock and establishment as will enable them to suit all who will call at the *Old Stand, Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets*, with

HATS,

Which for style, durability, and texture, will compare with any in the Union. We flatter ourselves that we now afford an opportunity to all who are disposed to encourage *Home Manufacture*, to deal where they may consult good taste and economy, without encroaching on either, as we are determined to keep

A Good Assortment,

And will be undersold by no vender in the city. Merchants, and other wholesale dealers, we hope will find it to their interest to call and see our assortment. As we import our Furs and Trimmings, and have also adopted all the late

Eastern Improvements,

in forming hat bodies and cleaning furs, &c. we will be enabled to manufacture as low as they can; and we are determined to sell as cheap as the manufacturers in New York or Philadelphia can the same quality of hats.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

WITH PUNCTUALITY AND DESPATCH.

We would say to those of the trade that we have Mr. Tenney's machine for forming hat bodies in successful operation, which for its simplicity and economy is a desirable accession to every manufacturer, although he should employ but two or three hands. In confirmation of which they are advised to call and see it perform, in the event of which we feel assured they will be induced to purchase a patent right or send us their wool to be formed into felts—which we will do to their satisfaction, at $12 50 per hundred.

STEELE & TOD.

N. B.—We wish to hire a NEGRO MAN and TWO WOMEN for the ensuing year, for whom a liberal price will be given. S. & T.
Lexington, Nov. 20, 1833. 19–by

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE.

W. M. TODD & W. D. SKILLMAN,
Publishers of the Western Luminary.
HAVE A COMPLETE
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
And are prepared to execute
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,
In a neat and workman-like manner.

AS their materials are entirely new, both for Book and Job Work, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to execute their work in as neat style as any other office in the city. They would respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine specimens of their work.

☞ *Office on Main Street, over Caleb Worley & Co's. Store. Entrance through the passage second door below J. Norton's Apothecary Shop.*
Lexington, Dec. 11, 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T. Skillman's Book Store,
"Strictures on Campbellism,
By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."
Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5.
December 11, 1833.

NEW BOOKS!

THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, a new and beautiful annual for 1834; The TOKEN and ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1834; The OFFERING for 1834; The PEARL, or Affections Gift, for 1834; Sprague on Revivals, second edition, with additional letters; Bridges on the 119th Psalm; Mrs. Holley's Texas; The Young Ladie's Sunday Book; The Boy's own Week-day Book; Fergus on Nature and Revelation; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Smith's Key to the Revelation; Smith and Dwight's Researches in Armenia; Letters to an Anxious Inquirer, by T. C. Henry, D. D; Introductory Essay by Rev. G. T. Bedell; Dr. Webster's Bible.

Just received at SKILLMAN'S *Book Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.*

The London Annuals expected in a few days.

☞ All the new publications received as they appear from the press.
November 4, 1833. 21–by

FALL AND WINTER
NEW GOODS.
James G. McKinney & Co.
Are now opening their First Supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Bought out of the Latest Arrivals in New York.

BLUE, black, brown, olive, green, cinnamon, steel-mixed and drab *Cloths*; from 2 to $15. Blue, black, brown, grey and olive *Habit Cloths*. Cassimeres, all colors and qualities: Angola and Merino Cassimeres, Satinets, all colors:—A large lot Circassians and imitation Merinos, 6-4 French and English Merinos, all qualties and colors, 6-4 French Bombazine, from 1 to $4, Blue, black, brown and green Bombazetts. Black and fancy Shawls, very rich patterns. Chalat, a new and splendid goods for ladies' dresses, Swansdown, Valencia. Satin and velvet Vesting, 600 pieces Calicoes, from 8 to 50 cts Rich figured Bobinetts and Swiss Muslins, from 50 cts. to $3, Plain Bobinetts and Grecian Nett, Jaconet and cross-barred Muslins, Splendid needle-worked Muslin Canezons, Capes and Caps, Brown and bleached Cottons, Tickings, Apron and Furniture Checks, Splendid Bead Reticules, Purses and Guard Chains, 50 pieces of Colerain Irish Linen, a goods celebrated for durability, from 50 to $1 50, Rich embroidered Silk and velvet Beltings, 3-4 and 4-4 Circassian, Poplin, Merino and Gro de Swiss Silks, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Naples, Satin Levantines and India Satins, Rich figured black and colored *Silks*, A great variety plan colored *Silks*, Scotch, Ingrain and Kiderminster Carpetings, Venetian, Stair, and Passage Carpetings, Rich Blonde Lace and Barege Veils, Linen Cambric Handk'ffs, Ribbed, Open-worked and Random English Silk Hose, 10-4 damask Table Linen, 10-4 Irish and Russia *Sheeting*, A large assortment Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of every kind and quality, Rich Thread and Bobinett Laces and Edgings, &c. &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Cutlery.
CUT GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Fresh Tea, Coffee, *Sugar*, Indigo, Madder, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace Cinnamon, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for *Cash.*
Lexington, Oct. 23, 1833. 15—by

Fashionable Establishment.
T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(*Main Street, Lexington, Ky. a Few Doors Below Postlethwait's Inn,*)

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just received from the East a splendid assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, and Vestings,

Of the most fashionable colors and of good quality. He has also on hand, and will continue to keep a good assortment of *Ready Made Clothing*—made in the best manner, consisting of

Over Coats & Cloaks; Dress & Frock Coats; Pantaloons & Vests; Shirts of Linen & Merino; Drawers of Flannel & Cotton; Collars & Shirtees; Stocks & Handkerchiefs; Gloves, Socks, & Suspenders; Umbrellas & Walking Canes, &c.

Also, an assortment of best quality Janes,
Together with a general assortment of fancy articles in his line—all of which he is determined to sell low for cash.

Thankful to his friends for past favors, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, as he is determined that his work shall be done on accommodating terms, and inferior to none in the West.

☞ *Latest Fashions Just Received.*

N. B.—Constant employment will be given to first rate workmen. October 2, 1833.—12-6m

STOVES.
MILLER & FARRAR,
MAIN STREET,
(*Sign of the Golden Coffee-Pot,*)

HAVE on hand, and intend to keep, a constant supply of

Cooking, Franklin, Seven and Ten Plate Stoves,

Of the newest and most improved patterns, which they will sell at very low prices. They are also prepared to furnish, to order, any quantity of STOVE PIPE.
Lexington, Oct. 23, 1833. 15-3m

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine
From the British College of Health, London.

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Dolourex, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris*; J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg*; P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville*; J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville*; A. Cargill, *Cynthiana*; Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills*; Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond*; Shultz and Hadunt, *Maysville*; John R. Bryant, *Union Town*; J. Dudley *Frankfort*; W. Cox, *Centreville*; William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*
September 25th, 1833. 11-by

From the Religious Souvenir.

THE HEART IS FIXED.

HEB. xii. 1.

The heart is fixed, and fixed the eye,
And I am girded for the race:
The Lord is strong, and I rely
On his assisting grace.
Race for the swift—it must be run,
A prize laid up—it must be won.

And I have tarried longer now
(Pleased with the scenes of time)
Than fitteth those who hope to go
To Heaven, that holy clime;
Who hope to pluck the fruit which grows
Where the immortal river flows,

The atmosphere of earth—Oh! how
It hath bedimmed the eye,
And quenched the spirit's fervent glow,
And stayed the purpose high;
And how these feet have gone astray,
That should have walked the narrow way.

Race for the swift—I must away,
With footstep firm and free;
Ye pleasures that invite my stay,
And cares are nought to me;
For lo! it gleameth on my eye,
The glory of that upper sky.

'A prize laid up'—said he who fought
That holy fight of old,
'Laid up in Heaven for me, yet not
For me alone that crown of gold;
But all who wait till thou appear,
Saviour, the diadem shall wear.'

Patiently wait—so help thou me,
O meek and holy One,
That dim although the vision be,
The race I still may run;
This eye thus lifted to the skies,
This heart thus burning for the prize.

G. E. A.

To the Editor of the Western Luminary.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed, as Stated Clerk of the Synod of Indiana, to request the publication of the Narrative of the state of religion, within their bounds, in your paper. By complying with this request you will confer a favor on the Synod, and on the readers of the Luminary, in this state. Yours, &c.

JAMES H. JOHNSTON.

NARRATIVE

Of the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod of Indiana, affectionately addressed to the churches under her care.

VERY DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,—Feeling that you are the dear sheep of our pasture, over whom the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers, we esteem it our duty and privilege, to give you an annual statement of the condition and prospects of the state of religion within our bounds. And when we review the reports of the several Presbyteries within our bounds, we see abundant reason both for gratitude and humiliation. We must, and do deplore, the prevalence of many alarming sins in our midst. We must still deplore the melancholy fact, that the day which God hath set apart for himself, and in the exercise of his benevolent and supreme authority, required men to keep holy, is extensively desecrated. The sacred stillness which ought to characterize it, is often broken by the hum of business, and the noise of mirth and dissipation. Even professing christians, are too often guilty of setting the example, and trampling upon the holy Sabbath of God, so indispensably necessary to our happiness, both here and hereafter, by travelling, visiting, and other unnecessary worldly employments.

We must still lament the fact, that there are so many fountains of intemperance, pouring forth their polluting, fiery streams of liquid poison and ruin. But that which causes our keenest anguish is the fact, that some members of our churches, are guilty of its continued use, its sale, and its manufacture. We are also called to mourn, under the mighty judgments of God, with which some of our churches have been severely visited, during the past year. The Asiatic Cholera, that fearful scourge, which for 17 years, has been traversing the old world, covering the nations with sackcloth, and hurrying its victims with unprecedented rapidity to the congregations of the dead, has visited, and with an indiscriminate hand has mournfully desolated, several branches of our beloved Zion, cut down her blooming youth, and plucked up her solid stakes. Paleness seized all faces for a time, and the visitation held out the promise of good. But it is feared, that this promised good, was too much like the early cloud; and as it was with Israel, so it has been with us. When God slew them, then they sought him; and they returned and inquired early after God; and they remembered that God was their rock, and the high God, their Redeemer. Nevertheless, they did flatter him with their mouth, and they lied unto him with tongues; for their heart was not right with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant.

The number of feeble and vacant churches within our bounds, is another source of grief.—The number of souls within the bounds of this Synod, is perhaps, about 350,000. The number of churches under our care, is 101; ten were organized and received under our care, within the last year. The whole number of communicants, is perhaps, near 4,500; to supply these churches with the public means of grace, and a population of 350,000 souls, with *Presbyterian* preaching, we have connected with our Synod, 50 ordained ministers, and 8 licentiates; of this number, however, 10 or 12 are connected with institutions of learning, and engaged in other employments, so as to leave them but little time to devote to the gospel ministry. This will give one Presbyterian minister, to 9,000 souls; and these spread out, over so wide an extent of country, as to make the pastoral care and labor, at least double of that of the same population in the Eastern states. When, therefore, we consider these things, together with the rapid increase of our population, which swells our number with amazing rapidity, and the importance of establishing new churches, and nourishing those already established, in this forming state of our society, and the eagerness with which the word of life is sought by many, we are constrained to ask you, dear brethren, how great—how truly great is the harvest to be gathered within our beloved state? And yet how few are the laborers! Let us not cease, then, to pray the *Lord* of the harvest, that he would speedily raise up very many more laborers to gather his harvest. Let our efforts and prayers be turned especially towards education societies, and those rising institutions of learning—those fountains of light and influence, that God may, by the gracious outpourings of his Holy Spirit, consecrate all their talent and influence to his own most holy and glorious cause; honestly connecting with our prayers, our charities, our alms, and good deeds. And especially do we ask an interest in your prayers and charities, in behalf of South Hanover College and Theological Seminary, the latter of which, is your own child. Connected with both institutions during the last year, have been one hundred and seventy young men, of whom, about 80 are church members, and most of them preparing themselves for the holy office of the gospel ministry. The feeling in favor of the millions of dying heathen, is very promising in this institution. As an evidence of this fact, from five to eight, have almost made up their minds, to go far hence to the benighted nations of the earth.

There have been 5 young men during the past year, pursuing their studies in the Theological Department. Pray, then, that these sons of Levi—these children of the prophets, may be truly godly men—men of enlarged understandings and noble souls, who shall go forth with apostolic spirits, to bless and save our dying world.

We do also rejoice, that the temperance reformation, has steadily and firmly progressed among us, during the last year. Most efforts to dry up the fountain of pollution, intemperance, have met with pleasing success; while nearly all our church members have determined, to touch not, taste not, handle not, the liquid poison.

Sabbath schools, those nurseries of piety and usefulness, have likewise made encouraging progress. We do consider them, as vitally important to the salvation of our children, and the final redemption of our world. We do earnestly and affectionately charge you, to pray mere and labor more, for the promotion of these schools of heavenly wisdom and piety; for God has, during the last year, even among us, marked them out as ***his own***, by blessing them in a very special manner.

More attention has been paid within the last year, to common schools, Education Societies, Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, Bible Societies, and Bible classes, than was apparent in the preceding year.

The march of general intelligence is very apparent. Thus it is, that the good seed is now being sown, for the fruit of which we must, like the husbandman, wait until the time of harvest, which may not be, until we have received our reward.—And herein is the saying verified, 'one soweth and another reapeth.'

On the subject of revivals of religion, we are called to commingle our feelings of sorrow and joy. Our hearts are truly oppressed within us, to hear that revivals of religion have been less powerful and frequent among us, during the last year, than the preceding year. In many churches lukewarmness, neglect of weekly and monthly prayer-meetings, and the want of liberal heart to bless the heathen with our benefactions, and to pray earnestly for their salvation, has been lamentably prevalent. O, when shall we feel, and pray, and act, as did our divine Redeemer, whose benevolent soul was fully occupied with intense desire for the complete illumination and salvation of our miserable and guilty world! The withholding of the Holy Spirit from our churches, cannot be charged to the sovereignty of God, but to our luke-warmness and criminal neglect of duty; to our unholy example, our restraining prayer before God, and the want of that christian confidence, that divine affection towards each other, which is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things.—With what earnestness should we now desire the blessedness of peace-makers! of those who love peace, and use all honest efforts to live in peace, and pray unceasingly for the peace of Jerusalem! Cold suspicion, discord and heartburnings, cannot co-exist with heaven's dove—the Holy Spirit, who is peace itself, and works by peace. Dear christian brethren, how black and blackening is that cloud which now hangs over our beloved Zion! How are our hearts agonized, to think, that even we, whose office it is to watch for souls, whose spirits ought to be love itself, and whose words and actions ought to be duly tempered with mildness, confidence and tenderness, have been so often carried away with the unholy spirit of the world, and thus contributed much to produce the present unhappy state of things! But yet some cheering rays of light break through this dismal cloud, to cheer and animate our hearts. On several of our feeble churches, God in his strange mercy, has let fall some mercy-drops, refreshed his saints and converted many precious souls. Among the hopeful converts, are many promising young men, who will devote themselves to the gospel ministry. While we do but receive these crumbs of redeeming grace, our hearts rise to heaven, and we joyfully say, let Zion's God be praised. And in the language of the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, 'regarding as we do, revivals of religion as the great purifiers of our moral atmosphere, and the most important means of replenishing the church on earth with living, active members, and of peopleing heaven with redeemed sinners;' we affectionately and earnestly exhort all the dear members of our churches, to pray without ceasing, 'O, Lord, revive thy work,' and to act in accordance with this inspired petition.

In conclusion, we would call upon you, to rejoice with us, that no watchman on the walls of *our* Zion, has fallen during the past year. We have not been called upon, to pause and shed the solemn tear of affection, over a deceased ministering brother, as was the case, during the sessions of our last Synod.

By order of the Synod of Indiana, convened in Indianapolis, October 17th, 1833.

Put a Bible There.

I was of a social turn, and had drawn about me a considerable number of what are called *clever fellows*. We spent a good part of every day, during the dull seasons, in idle conversation. By and by, I found, that although my companions were perfectly respectable, their company was not calculated to improve my mind or raise me in the estimation of the good. I came to the determination to turn over, as the saying is, a new leaf, but how was I to get rid of the loungers? I could not say to them, 'Gentlemen, I am sick of your company,'—this would be very uncivil. I gave them broad hints, disposed of my extra chairs, and affected to be very busy in posting my books; but all would not do. Loungers never take hints.—One day I disclosed my case to a very shrewd friend of mine, and begged him to tell me, if he could, what I should do. Do? said he, shrugging up his shoulders, I will tell you what to do—*put a Bible there*. I immediately bought me a large Bible and placed it upon the table, and waited the result. The next day, my friends, as usual, came dropping in, one after another; I was busy with my papers, yet I saw them start back at the sight of the Bible. Some of them took it up as if to ascertain what book it was; but immediately laid it down again, and withdrew in silence. On the day following I observed them looking in occasionally—but the Bible lay on the table. In short, I was never troubled with loungers afterwards.

Reader, are you a retailer of spirituous liquors, and, are you troubled with those who love to drink, but do not love to pay? Do you see drunkards, *of your own making*, multiply upon your hands, until all your decent customers are ashamed to be seen in your shop crowded with tipplers every evening, and can you not shake them off? My friend, I pity you, for the danger is, that you will soon become a tippler yourself; But if you are determined to *turn over a new leaf*, and shut up your shop in season and dismiss all your drunken customers, I will tell you of a summary way in which you may do it, and, perhaps, regain your former customers and your lost credit. *Put a Bible there.*

Are you a merchant, and do you find yourself almost overwhelmed with temptations to make false representations respecting your goods? Are you surrounded with neighbors who do not stick at a few *white lies* in order to effect a sale? Is your shop beginning to be deserted because you are too honest? and are you half inclined to give up your integrity for the sake of getting a living? *Put a Bible there.*

Some of our wise merchants have said, 'never suffer a *book* to be brought into your shop,' lest your clerks should begin to read and neglect business. But I tell you, *Put a Bible there.*

Are you a mechanic, and do you find that your apprentices are beginning to talk of plays and parties, and are also beginning to grow loose in their conversation, frequently interlarding it with an oath, and is the business of the shop neglected? *Put a Bible there.*

Are you even a professor of religion, and do you find your heart growing cold, or can you see sinners around you and not desire their salvation, or do your actions show you to be as much in love with money, as those who make it their god? If you have any place which you visit more than any other, *Put a Bible there.*

F.

LUTHER.—Luther was all his life poor, and sometimes extremely so. In about two years after he had begun his career, he was called upon to take a journey to the city of Augsburg, to meet the Pope's legate. His great friend, the elector of Saxony, seeing that he was entirely unprovided with the means of taking such a journey, gave him money, but notwithstanding this pecuniary provision, he was obliged to *go on foot*, and compelled to *borrow a coat* on the road in order to appear decent. Speaking of this journey, he says, "I came on foot and poor, supported by the liberality of a prince;" yet, in proportion to this income, he was very munificent. A poor student asking money of him, he requested his wife to give him some; she excused herself on account of their poverty, by saying, they had none; he took up a silver cup and gave it to the student telling him to sell it to the goldsmith, and keep the money for himself. When a friend sent two hundred pieces of gold, he gave them *all* in charity. When he had some money sent him by a friend, he writes thus, "I have received by Taubenheim one hundred peices of gold, and at the same time Schart has sent me fifty, so that I begin to fear lest God should give me my portion here. But I solemnly protest that I would not be satisfied without Him. I will presently either return them or get rid of them. For what is so much money to me? I have given half of it to Prior, and made him very happy.

It is said that Luther, accepted none of the profits arising from the sale of his works.

About the beginning of 1527, Luther was attacked by a severe illness, which brought him near the grave. He expected death, and was much employed in devotional exercises. In the will which he then made are these words. "Lord Jesus, I thank thee that thou wouldst have me poor on earth, and constantly a beggar. I have neither house nor land, nor money, nor possessions, to leave. Thou hast given me a wife and children; take them, I beseech thee, under thy care, and preserve them as thou hast preserved me."—*Lutheran Obs.*

JACOB'S LADDER.—A Welch clergyman invited to assist in the ordination of a minister in some part of England, was appointed to deliver the address to the church and congregation; and having been informed that their previous minister suffered much from pecuniary embarrassment, although the church was fully able to support him comfortably, took the following singular method of administering reproof:

In his address to the church he remarked, "You have been praying, no doubt, that God would send you a man after his own heart, to be your paster. You did well. God, we hope, has heard your prayer, and given you such a minister as he approves, who will go in and out before you, and feed your souls with the bread of life. But now you have prayed for a minister, and God has given you one to your mind, you have something more to do; you must take care of him, and in order to his being happy among you, I have been thinking you have need to pray again. 'Pray again! pray again! What, what should we pray again for?' Well, I think you have need to pray again. 'But for what?' Why, I'll tell you. Pray that God would put Jacob's ladder down to the earth again. 'Jacob's ladder! Jacob's ladder! What has Jacob's ladder to do with our minister?' Why, I think if God would put Jacob's ladder down, that your minister could go up into heaven on the Sabbath evening, after preaching, and remain all the week, then he could come down every Sabbath morning, so spiritually-minded and so full of heaven, that he could preach to you almost like an angel. 'O yes, that may be very well, and if it were possible we should like it; but then we need our minister through the week, to attend prayer meetings, visit the sick, hear experience, give advice, &c. &c. and therefore must have him always with us; we want the whole of his time and attention.' That may be, and I will admit the daily necessity of his attention to your concerns; but then you will remember, that if he remains here, he must have bread and cheese; and I have been told that your former minister was often wanting the common necessaries of life, while many of you can enjoy its luxuries; and therefore I thought if God would put Jacob's ladder down, your present minister might preach to you on the Sabbath, and by going up into heaven after the services of the day, save you the painful necessity of supporting him."

SORROW.—There is a sorrow in the world, that deserves little or no pity. And there is a sorrow too deep to be soothed, but in the rest of the grave. *That* is the sorrow felt by her who sees the husband of her early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and to the abodes of blackness and darkness forever! We can see our friends suffer; we may stand by and witness the amputation of a limb—and we may pity; but when we see the suffering of the body is but a prelude to the pain that must follow; when we see the being that we have loved, deliberately sacrificing both body and soul, to a demon that can show no pity—to a demon that has slain his thousands and tens of thousands, and delights in carnage and blood; it is this that will cause sorrow which mocks all consolation. It is a worm that never dies. To lean on the trembling arm of the tottering inebriate—to sleep on the couch with the startling, troubled, madened, wo begone, sleepless drunkard—are living, abiding sorrows, that can die only with life itself.—And *such sorrows* poor woman feels and endures because she cannot die—because she is constituted to suffer, till the attenuated thread of life has spun its last fibre, and the bleeding heart has throbbed its last. When the grave shall tell its story—when the trump of the archangel shall reanimate the sleeping dead—then, O! then, the murdered, slain—the thousands, yea hundreds of thousands of immolated wives should be a swift witness against the cruel assassin, who, drop by drop, has drained the last particle of blood from the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and cherish; who has wept and hoped, entreated and prayed till despair had fastened its talons, and the angel of mercy had fled forever.

THE MIND NEEDS CONTINUED DISCIPLINE.—Keep it ever uppermost in your memory, that the mind is the great instrument of affecting the world; and that no instrument is so decidedly and continually improved by exercise as the mind. Many seem to have a feeling that it is not safe to put forth all their powers of mind at once. You must reserve your strength for great occasions. And some, when they are contriving to see how little mental effort will answer, and how widely they may spread out a few feeble thoughts, hastily collected together, actually seem more like students, than at any other time. As if it were dangerous to task the mind too often, lest her stores become exhausted or her faculties become weakened. But you need have no such fear. To day you may call upon your mind for its highest and best efforts, and stretch it to the utmost of its limits, and it will be all the better. To-morrow you may do it again, and each time it will answer more readily to your calls.

Still you will recollect that real discipline of the mind does not so much consist in now and then making a great effort, as in having it so trained, that it will make constant efforts.—*Gutta caval lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cædendo.* In order to have the mind under the most perfect discipline, the discipline must be unremitted, the mind must be kept clear and shrewd. It is said of our gifted but infatuated HAMILTON, that during the periods in which his powers of mind were put to the severest exercise, he regularly read Euclid through once a month. The perfection of a disciplined mind is, not to be able on some great contingency to rouse up its faculties and draw out its strength, but to have it always ready to produce a given and equal tone. This was the glory of the discipline of Isaac Newton's mind. He modestly declares that he knew of no difference between his mind and that of another man, except in the single article, patience.—*Rev. J. Todd.*

Old Truths must have a new Dress.

"It is the prerogative of genius to produce novel impressions from familiar objects; and seldom can philosophic genius be more usefully employed than in thus rescuing admitted truths from the neglect caused by the very circumstance of their universal admission. Extremes meet.—Truths, of all others the most awful and interesting, are too often considered as so true, that they lose all the power of truth, and lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised and exploded errors.

"There is one sure way of giving freshness and importance to the most *common place* maxims—that of *reflecting* on them in direct reference to our own state and conduct, to our own past and future being.

"To restore a common place truth to its first *uncommon* lustre, you need only *translate* it into action. But to do this, you must have *reflected* on its truth.

"An hour of solitude passed in sincere and earnest prayer, or the conflict with, and conquest over, a single passion or 'subtle *bosom* sin,' will teach us more of thought, will more effectually awaken the *faculty*, and form the *habit*, of reflection, than a year's study in the schools without them.

"Never yet did there exist a full faith in the Divine Word, (by whom *light* as well as immortality was brought into the world,) which did not expand the intellect, while it purified the heart; which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and passions.

"Art thou under the tyranny of sin? a slave to vicious habits? at enmity with God, and a skulking fugitive from thy own conscience? O, how idle the dispute, whether the listening to the dictates of *prudence* from prudential and self-interested motives be virtue or merit, when the *not* listening is guilt, misery, madness, and despair! The best, the most *Christian-like* pity thou canst show, is to take pity on thy soul. The best and most acceptable service thou canst render, is to do justice and show mercy *to thyself!—Coleridge.*

DANGERS OF CASTLE BUILDING.—That state of the mind which we denominate castle building has been abundantly laughed at, and has been the cause of much that is witty. But after all, few know the mischiefs of it. No man can or ought to be satisfied with what he is; and so he goes out on the wings of imagination, and ranging through all desirable conditions, selects one, and places himself at once on the seat of empire and of greatness. Nature and fortune never combined to create such an Elysium for fallen man, as you can at once create for yourself. Fancy soon obtains the government over the soul; for how vastly more easy it is for us to sit in our chair and dream ourselves into statesmen and orators, rulers and movers of the world, than to put forth the exertions required in actual life to become tolerable, not to say distinguished, in any profession. The sage in Rasselas, who spent his time and thoughts, and wore himself down for ten years in guiding and regulating the planets and seasons, was wise, in comparison with many who live in reverie: for his feelings became mellowed and kind, whereas, in most cases, these day-dreams in their influence upon the whole man are bad; for they decidedly sour the feelings. The world seems like a forsaken castle, cold and cheerless as you descend upon it, after a season of communing with fancy. She will meet enemies enough, but it is only to lift you over difficulties, and show you how very superior you are to every thing like opposition. I think I do not speak at random, when I say, I have known young men whose feelings became morose and their countenances became ( ) like those of the Pharisees, wholly in consequence of the legions of enemies and troubles with which they meet in their reveries. This habit also injures your judgment, for in very exact proportion as the imagination becomes the master, so far the mind is deranged, and the scales of judgment are caused to hang unevenly. You would stand high. Very well; but do not *dream*, and forget that you cannot ascend without taking steps, many and wearisome.—*Rev. John Todd, before the Soc. of Inq. at Amherst Coll.*

GOD'S ORDINANCES.—Communications with God, in the mode which he has appointed, are seasons of especial refreshing to the believer.

The word, sacraments, and prayer, all weaken sin, but death only can kill it.

The ordinances of God are the divinely appointed means of salvation; but the God of ordinances is the author of salvation.

Do the Lord's work, in the Lord's time, and in the Lord's way. Pray while he hears, hear while he speaks; believe while he promises, and obey while he commands.

The ordinances of God are but little understood, until the conscience is once awakened; then a man knows the evil of sin, the worth of the soul, the want of a Savior, and the exceeding value of the means of grace.

A faithful child of God will be prompt to perform any duty, simply because the Lord enjoins it.

Strict obedience is the best proof of ***sincere faith.***

That man has no sense of mercy, who wants a sense of duty.—*Churchman's Almanac.*

CHRISTIAN CIVILITY.—We are enjoined, whatever gifts of God we perceive in others, to revere and esteem them, so as to honor those in whom they reside. For it would betray great wickedness in us, to rob them of that honor which God hath given them. Their faults we are taught to overlook, not induced to encourage them by adulation, but never on account of them to insult those whom we ought to encourage with benevolence and honor.—The result of attention to these directions will be, that with whomsoever we are concerned, we shall conduct ourselves, not only with moderation and good humor, but with civility and friendship. For we shall never arrive at true meekness by any other way, than by having our hearts imbued with self-dejection and a respect for others..—*John Calvin.*

As all waters meet in the sea, and as all lights meet in the sun, so all the perfections and excellencies of all the saints and angels meet in Christ. Nay, Christ hath not only the holiness of angels, the loveliness of saints, and the treasure of Heaven, but also the fullness of the godhead, and the riches of the Deity, a fullness of grace, of knowledge, of love, of glory.—*Dyer.*

God hath given many other things double, two eyes to see with, two ears to hear with, two hands to work with, and two feet to walk with, to the intent that the failing of the one might be supplied by the other; but he hath given us but one soul, and if that be lost, hast thou another soul to give in recompence for it?—*Chrysost.*

A. T. SKILLMAN,

(BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,)

MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

HAS on hand, at his *New and Cheap Book Store*, a few copies of the new edition of

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY,

In three volumes, which he will sell at the low price of $8 per copy.

He has also on hand a large assortment of *Law, Medical, Theological*, and *School Books*; all of which he will sell on moderate terms, for cash.

October 9th, 1833. 13-tf.

A FARM TO RENT.

I WISH to rent my Farm, about six miles from Lexington, near the turnpike bridge. It is well calculated, from the advantages of water and pastures, for a stock farm; about 135 acres cleared, 12 or 13 of which is excellent hemp ground. For further particulars enquire at Mr. James Coleman's, in Lexington.

MARY PARKER.

November 27, 1833. 20-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now making up and will keep constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemen and Ladies' wear, which he offers for sale at his shop on Upper street, opposite the City Porter House, on the most liberal terms, for cash.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

EIGHT OR TEN Journeymen Shoe-makers, capable of manufacturing first rate boots and shoes, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Also, three or four APPRENTICES to the Shoe-making business. GEO. ADAMS.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1833. 8-tf

GEORGE W. TUCKER,

BARBER

AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-DRESSER,

HAS lately opened a shop on Main-street, first door below the Lexington Library, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. His mode of cutting hair is new, and by those who have become acquainted with it, highly approved. He flatters himself that his qualifications to carry on his business, are too well known to the citizens of Lexington, to need another word of commendation from him. At any rates he certainly has no objections to gentlemen giving him a call for the purpose of testing his qualifications.

Lexington, October 9, 1833. 13-6m

NEW AUCTION

And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main-street, opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.

Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1832—18-tf.

Pocket Bible Dictionary.

A POCKET DICTIONARY of the Bible, edited by Archibald Alexander, D. D. and published by the American Sunday School Union, 546 pages. This Dictionary contains a greater number of articles, and more matter than any work of the kind now published; and its great advantage over all other similar works, is, that it explains and defines such terms as teachers and common readers of the Bible wish to have explained, such as, access, accursed, appeal, arrow, ascension, assurance, astrologers, atonement, &c. It gives the definition of theological terms, and the illustration of religious doctrines and precepts and ancient customs and manners, as well as a knowledge of the geography, natural history and biography of the Bible.

Julia changed; or the true secret of a happy Christmas, illustrated with a variety of cuts.

The Ringleader, a tale for boys, illustrated by a variety of fine original cuts.

The Only Son, or the history of Jonah Ross and his mother, a beautiful story for boys; illustrated by a great variety of fine original cuts, will be published in all next week.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—A large assortment of cheap reading books, of every size, for children and youth, prepared with great care, and illustrated and embellished in various forms, may always be found at the American Sunday School Union Depository, No. 146 Chesnut st. nearly opposite the Arcade; and at the Sunday School Depository in Lexington Ky.

L. STEPHENS, *Agent,*

July 24.—2by *For the Lex. Depository.*

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality, suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 5. 1833.—48-tf

New Drug and Chemical STORE.

GEORGE W. NORTON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

Opposite the Library, Main-Street, Lexington, Kentucky,

IS NOW receiving from *PHILADELPHIA* and *BALTIMORE*, an extensive Invoice of

FRESH MEDICINES.

The stock, consisting of near 100 packages, includes a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Glass-Ware, Perfumery, &c.*

From the pains he has been at in selecting the best of every article, together with his exertions to please, he hopes will secure him a share of public patronage.

Physicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

☞All orders from Physicians and dealers in Medicines will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

· Physician's prescriptions neatly and accurately compounded.

☞Medicines delivered at all hours of the night.

June 5, 1833.—48-tf.

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

Miller & Farrar,

(Main Street, one door below J. McCauley's Grocery)

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced, at their stand, the manufacture of every article in the above mentioned line of business; and where they keep constantly on hand for sale, a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city.

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

NEW GROCERY AND PLANK YARD

JOHN SHROCK, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business, in connexion with a Plank Yard, formerly owned by Mr. B. Blunt. He has a first rate assortment of family Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and New-Orleans Sugar, Spices, Pepper, Lamp Oil, Fish, Molasses, Cheese, Nails, &c. &c.

Also: A general assortment of Planks, Scantling, and Cedar Posts, &c. all of which will be offered on as good terms as they can be had in Lexington. The establishments are placed under the management of J. S. Freeman, whose attention to the business, he hopes will merit a share of public favor. The attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Lexington, October 24, 1832—17-tf

☞TRUSSES.☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,

Opposite Washington Hotel,

Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,

LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.

HELLEN HERRING.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf